

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1809.

[NUMBER 1253.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

BY THOMAS SMITH,

SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## PRICES CURRENT AT LEXINGTON.

HEMP per cwt. . . . . 6 Dols.

YARNS do. . . . . 9

SALT per bush. . . . . 2

JOSEPH HAMILTON AVEISS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid. Feb'y, 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. MAY, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels of Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbert Banks. Lexington Nov. 28 1809.

an in order to be sent for Philadelphia and New York, in order to be sent for Philadelphia and New York, in order to be sent for Philadelphia and New York.

Garrett and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP. Lexington, February, 1809.

Stolen ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hand high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to James B. January. June 20th, 1809.

BLUE DYING Next door to Patterson Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street. HUGH CRAWFORD. For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair. H. C. Lexington, April 29, 1809.

A likely young Negro Woman for Sale. SHE is an excellent House Servant. Enquire of the Priester. Lexington, August 19 1809.

Doctor James Overton WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighborhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street nearly opposite the court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

For Sale THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. John Rogers.

REMOVAL. YEISER'S CURRYING SHOP is removed to his New Brick House on the corner where the old Court House formerly stood, opposite Archibald Logan's, on Main street, and Patterson Bain's on Main Cross street. Lexington Sept. 19, 1809.

The Subscriber, Having obtained a First Rate Workman, is now prepared to carry on the WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING, IN ADDITION TO THE Gold and Silver Smith Business, And will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to—and those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, will find his shop opposite the Lexington Branch Bank. GEORGE SULLIVAN. Lexington, Sept. 25th, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER Being about to move his rope walk to Winchester, eighteen miles only from Lexington—where he intends carrying on his business more extensive than before—he begs leave to inform his customers, and purchasers of all kinds of cordage throughout the states—that he will be in complete readiness for business by the 1st of December next—and those that may please to favor him with their business in that line, may rely upon the strictest attention being paid, and their work warranted well done, as well as the greatest punctuality observed in all contracts. He also pledges himself, that his prices shall be equally low as ever, and the terms of payment made as easy as possible. He further will open in Winchester, the center part of a fine country for tobacco, by the 1st of November next, a handsome assortment of FALL GOODS, and no doubt but a plenty of tobacco will offer for sale; orders from purchasers of that article will be punctually attended to, and thankfully received. DAVID DODGE. August 22, 1809.

Notice. SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's. Joseph Crockett, Supervisor. Lexington, July 1, 1809.

## Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

Have received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS. They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK. Lexington, May 23d, 1809.

## MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS:

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikofer's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sander's select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Core's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Verne, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owsen; Accurs Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel in its own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Barr; Cooper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Glarins of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gillet's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Hemming and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, Jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1803; Blind Boy a melo drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adelphi, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general under charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails. Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern, Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him. January 20, 1809.

REMOVAL. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphreys', where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant. Robert Wilson.

BONNETS Mrs. LUCAS, respectfully informs her customers, the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has received a large and elegant assortment of plain and figured Elustra Straw Bonnets & Madison Hats, which she will open this day. Lexington, 16th September, 1809.

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY. HIGHEST PRIZES, Two of Ten Thousand Dollars, AGOING ONLY FOR THREE DOLLARS! THE Tickets of this Lottery, the scheme of which is considered one of the best and richest that has been published for many years, will on Wednesday the twentieth of September, be Three Dollars and a Half. They may now be had for the moderate price of Three Dollars. Recollect that the drawing takes place on the ninth of October. A few Tickets yet for sale at the Post Office. The above Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 9th of October.

Will sell my HOUSE & LOTS on High and Water streets, together or separately, for part cash in hand, and a liberal credit, if required, for the balance. The house is two stories, of good sound logs, chinked, weatherboarded and plastered, 28 by 24 feet—a two story Brick Kitchen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick Stable and Carriage House. The situation on High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy. Jno. Wrigglesworth. Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

## CHECK BOOKS,

Of a new and improved form, ruled & bound, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and of point of space, convenience and comfort for the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public. Cutbert Banks Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

## TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS, 42 Packages Merchandize, viz: 316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases 21 ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies 25 ditto Furnitures, assorted 4 ditto Furniture Checks 36 ditto Gingham 40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Platislas, in imitation of German 40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks 281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambrick Muslins 80 ditto Shirting Muslin 21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins 13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls 34 elegant Muslin Wooled Dresses or Robes 16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced 40 ditto Twilled Nankeens Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto 50lbs. or 3, 500 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton 10 pieces Twist Stripes 10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c. 4 ditto black patent Lace 73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted 2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto 12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding 16 2 3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls 17 bales India Muslins, Gurrals, Batias, Cossacs, Marmoodies, Sannahs, &c. &c. 1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces 2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces 1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted 1 bale ditto Coatings 1 case 33 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton Checks 2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1 2, 4, 1 2 & 3 lb. 264 Packets. The above Goods have been well chosen for this market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair prices, by adding a small commission to cover risk and charges. Lexington 20th June, 1809.

## Pork and Beef Wanted.

CASH will be given, by the subscriber, during the ensuing winter, for about three hundred large corn-fattened HOGS, weighing 200lbs. each and upwards—also, for 180 large stilled BEEVES—delivered in Lexington. He will allow a liberal price to any person who will engage to deliver two hundred fat Hogs on foot, at Fort Adams or New Orleans, as early as practicable. James Morrison. Lexington, 8th Sept. 1809.

## Broke out of pasture in Woodford

county, a brown horse, 3 years old and about 14 hands high, a little white in his forehead, mane and tail black, with a black mark along the back bone, he is troublesome to mares; whoever will bring him to me in Lexington, shall be paid for his trouble and charges. H. CRAWFORD.

## Admitted to the Jail of Jessamine

county, on the 6th inst. one NEGRO MAN, who calls himself BEN, and says he is the property of Richard Overton, late of Virginia. He was on his way to Overton with his master when he left him. Ben is very black, thin visage, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative; he had on a shirt and overalls of home-spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat lined with yellow flannel. J. McKinney, D. For J. MARTIN, sl' H J. c. Sept. 11th, 1809.

## James Berthoud and Son,

Commission merchants at Shippingport, Falls of Ohio; HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New Orleans, a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will dispose of by wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz. Brown Sugar all quality 17 cts per pound do. 2d do. 15 do. do. 3d do. 12 1-2 do. Loaf Sugar 31 1-2 do. Coffee 35 do. Logwood 8 do. Mackrels 25 dollars. per barrel. Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

## Chancery, &c. &c. September Term, 1809.

JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C. G. FOUND, during the races, in Lexington, a BRIDLE, which the owner can have by applying at this office, describing it, and paying the expense of advertising.

## NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice. 12m

## Valuable Property For Sale.

LOT of GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in length, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber. George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented. Lexington, October 11, 1808.

## NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandize, and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF

LEE AND SON'S PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY SCOTT, TROTTER & CO. LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges. This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

## Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore. Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to reform and amend the appetite—produce a fresh perpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, self-sickness at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

## Lee's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To parents who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough—This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

## Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chilblains and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

## Lee's Grand Restorative

proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c. Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

## Ague and Fever Drops,

for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

## Persian Lotion,

celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetters, and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

## Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

## Tooth-Ache Drops,

which give immediate relief.

## Lee's Corn Plaster.

Damask Lip Salve.

## Restorative Powder,

for the Teeth and Gums.

## The Anodyne Elixir,

for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

## Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

With the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions, and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "R. Lee and Son," if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

## FOR SALE, A LIKELY YOUNG

## MULATTO MAN,

About 23 years of age—Enquire of Thos. Tibbats. Lexington, Oct. 16, 1809. [3m]

## Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children. Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old. My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to

Sam'l. H. Woodson, Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

IN conformity to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, at their June term, 1809, in a suit where Mathew Anderson is complainant, and Samuel Gardner, defendant—we will, as commissioners named in said decree, sell, on the second Saturday in December next, at three months credit, One House and Lot in Winchester, known in the plan of said town by No. 86. The sale to be on the premises, where we will attend.

James Symson, Wm. N. Lane, Peter Planigan, Com. August 28th, 1809. 5m

## STATE OF KENTUCKY,

CLERK OF CIRCUIT, Scot. June Term, 1809.

John Roberts, complainant } In Chancery. against John Wilson, &c. defendants.

The defendant George Eastham not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste, James Anderson, d. c. c. c. c.

## FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with hickory, about sixteen acres cleared, with good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land.—And for further particulars, apply to Thomas Hughes. Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809. 1f

## For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment. The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cigoi, c. Brandy—1000 gallons Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days. Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains; single and double ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c. Holstead & Meglone. Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform in all this indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. County sugar at 2d. per pound, Tobacco at 95 per hundred, Whiskey at 15 6d per gallon, county Linen at the usual price. Any person availing themselves of the foregoing article, called by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in. N. B. 50 hogsheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

## FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those whom they call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Conquer and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Sets to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable. May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

## Miss Sarah Comstock,

Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies' dresses. All those who may think proper to favor her with their custom, may find her at the house of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street. August 13, 1809.

## Notice.

THE partnership of Fishell & Gallatin, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm is indebted will please to furnish their accounts. Michael Fishell, Abraham Gallatin.

22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of Stalls of different sizes, Batters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware, by wholesale and retail. Michael Fishell.

Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

## BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

For Sale at this Office.



JOHNSON & WARNER,  
Have just received from London an assortment of  
REEVES' BEST WATER COLOURS,  
IN BOXES,  
Of one, two, three, and four tints:  
ALSO, IN SINGLE CAKES,  
A variety of inferior colours in drops, cakes, &c.  
Boxes from 57-1-2 to \$1.75 cents per box.  
Common Lead Ink Stand,  
Loggerhead and small pewter do.  
Ebony do. of different patterns,  
Lignum Vite Sand Boxes,  
Japan, do. do.  
Glass, do. do.  
Wise's Patent Steel Pens,  
India Rubber,  
Best Lead Pencils,  
Pounce Boxes and Pounce,  
Camel Hair Pencils,  
Camp Desks of various sizes and patterns,  
Parchment, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c.  
They have also for sale  
LITTLE'S KENTUCKY LAW.  
A variety of Foster Memorandum Books, a general  
assortment of Blank Books of the best quality,  
Paper of all kinds constantly on hand.  
J. & W. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,  
Murray's English Reader,  
Introduction,  
Sequel to do,  
Grammar, large and small,  
Spelling Book, Exercises and Key,  
And many other useful School Books.  
Just Published, and for Sale as above,  
JOHNSON & WARNER'S KENTUCKY

## ALMANAC

For 1810.

N. B. Country Merchants are requested to visit the store. They will certainly find it their interest to get their books and stationery at Lexington in preference to importing them from Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore.  
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 16, 1709.

### NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of good and fashionable Merchandise, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. They will be sold unusually low.  
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT WE, Hugh Brown and James French, Attorneys in fact for the Heirs of Majr. William Ho, Dec'd. shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the Madison county court, at the house of Yelverton Peyton, (a the Stone Lick) in said county, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November next, and there proceed to an Indian old town, a short distance from said lick, and then there proceed to take depositions of sundry persons for the purpose of establishing the calls of two entries in the name of Samuel Brooks—one of said entries for a section of four hundred acres, which calls to be at that place—the other a pre-emption call of one hundred acres, which calls to include said settlement and continue to take depositions from day to day until finished.  
Hugh Brown,  
James French,  
Attorneys in fact for William Ho's heirs.  
Oct. 9th, 1809. [3]

### Richard Barry, Boot and Shoe Maker, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calcekins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.  
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

### Stray Mare.

STRAYED from an out lot appurtenant to Lexington on the 16th of Sept last, a dark bay Mare, rising four years old, about fifteen hands high, dark mark on forehead except a white line on a left flank, about the size of a common filly. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable expenses allowed.  
Orange Minor.  
Lexington, Oct. 10th, 1809.

FOUND in the town of Lexington, a PRIZE.—Whoever can describe its marks, which are numerous, may have it by applying to the printer, and paying for the advertisement.

TAKEN UP on the sixteenth of the present month, by Orange, a Freeman of colour, living near the town of Lexington, a Sorrel Horse, about four feet high, with a star on his forehead, and a white spot on his right jaw, about five years old, valued to sixty dollars, by John Fisher, and William Henry, Polled the 20th of Oct. before me.  
H. PURVIANCE, J. P. for F. C.

Taken up by John Decor, on Licking, Campbell county, one dark bay mare, three years old, no brand perceptible, a small star in her forehead, a fear on the back of her right thigh, with a fear on the left side of the upper lip; appraised to 30 dollars.  
WM. SANDERS.

Taken up by James Holman, on Coffey's creek, one Strawberry roan mare, three years old, no brand perceptible, a three shillings bell and a stirrup leather for a collar; appraised to 27 dollars, this 5th July, 1809.  
WM. ANDERSON.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Anderson, in Madison county, on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp creek, one light bay Mare, eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands one inch high, the hind foot white, a few white hairs in her forehead, and a small white streak down her nose, a large lump on the top of her shoulder, a shoe on one of her fore feet, and a rope about her neck, branded N B on the near shoulder, appraised to 35 dollars.  
Joseph Barnett, J. P. M. C.  
May 23d, 1809.

TAKEN UP by John Wilson, living in Woodford county, on Clear Creek, a Bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, no brands, a star in his forehead, shod before, appraised to 25 dollars by Robert D. Pierce and Wm. Jones.  
L. Young, J. P.

TAKEN UP by William Poer on the water of Red River, near Loggish meeting house, one bay mare seven years old, fourteen hands one in high, a small star in her forehead, and saddle mark on her back—Appraised to 25 dollars.  
A Copy Teste,  
D. Hampton, J. P.  
Clarke county, August 21st, 1809.

## JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;

CONTAINING,  
The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

TAKEN UP as a stray by Robert Irvine, living in Fayette county, near the mouth of Jack's Creek, a dark bay horse, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, a white streak on each side of his neck, thought to be made by a rope, no brand to be discovered—appraised to 40 dollars.

Also a bay yearling colt, a small spot on his nose, three white feet and the fourth some white about the hock, not branded, some small words about his mouth and eyes—appraised to ten dollars.  
Robert Erier, J. P. F. C.

TAKEN UP by David Logan, near Beth a meeting-house, Fayette county, a Sorrel Horse, five or six years old, a star and snip, some saddle spots, the back part of the left hind foot white, about 14 hands high, appraised by Samuel Rankin and Ashby to 25 dollars.  
JOHN PARKER, J. P.  
June 12, 1809.

## FOREIGN.

From the N. York Gazette, Oct. 11.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Pacific, Staunton, from Liverpool, arrived here last evening. She sailed the 3d of September, and brings Liverpool papers of the 2d and London of the 31st Aug. which capt. Staunton and the passengers have favored us with.

Great uncertainty prevailed in England, respecting the practicability of executing any further operations on the Scheldt. Indeed it was said that lord Chatham had called a council of war, and the result was that the expedition was to be abandoned against Antwerp and the French fleet.

There were many reports respecting the renewal of the war between France and Austria. But the opinion appeared to predominate that peace between these powers would soon be concluded: the emperor Francis having determined to conclude a peace at any sacrifice.

There are some particulars in the papers relating to Spain, but not of so late a date as before received.

Mr. Armstrong we are assured was at Amsterdam; having left Paris, where his situation had become very unpleasant.—He had effected nothing with the French government; neither did he expect to effect any thing. He was anxious to be recalled. Indeed, it was said in London that he would sail on his return home, in all September.

[Once for all, these stories about general Armstrong are totally destitute of foundation, the Wasp sloop of war may be expected about the 20th of November, with the result of gen. Armstrong's negotiations, which are expected to be a modification of the decrees of France in favor of neutral commerce.] Aur.

London, Aug. 30.—A report was this morning prevalent in this city, that the preliminaries of peace between Austria & France had been signed about the 8th inst. The only authority quoted for this statement, is a gentleman arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, which he left on the 17th. It was generally believed in that place, that the preliminaries had been exchanged at Vienna, and that Bonaparte was actually at Paris on the 14th. The arrival of Napoleon at Bordeaux was certainly expected before the end of the present month, on his way to Spain; and the Prefect of the Department had issued orders for a guard of honour to hold itself in readiness to escort him to the frontiers. The distance from Bordeaux to Paris is about 330 miles. Of the existence of the opinion, at Bordeaux, of the conclusion of peace, and the consequent return of Bonaparte to Paris, and his journey to Spain, no doubt can be entertained; but we do not learn that any official communications of the facts had reached that city. Had the peace been concluded even so recently as the 20th, an event of such importance would have been celebrated before this time throughout France, and consequently illuminations and firing along the French coast would have taken place.

It is confidently stated that official dispatches of great importance have been received from the earl of Chatham, and that the attainment of all the ulterior and more important objects of the expedition is now considered impracticable. For this statement we cannot vouch. It is certain however, which tends to support the opinion, that the capture of the enemy's squadron is unlikely to take place.

It would be absurd to suppose that the enemy have not during the time which has elapsed since the appearance of our expedition, collected a strong force in Holland and Brabant, to oppose any operations which might be undertaken by our army on land; with regard to the Scheldt, various means we understand, have been adopted to obstruct its navigation. All the guns have been taken out of the French ships, and mounted on the batteries newly erected, in addition to those which before covered the banks of the Scheldt, between Fort Lilly and Antwerp; and the ships, thus lightened, have been floated up to a considerable distance above Antwerp. It is also said that several hulks have been sunk in the river, and that booms and chains have been extended across it.

Aug. 31.—Yesterday, the honourable captain Stanhope, Aid-de-Camp, to Lord Wellington, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from that General, dated at Deleitosa on the 8th instant. They state, that as soon as the British army had recovered the fatigue of the battles of the 27th and 28th ult. Lord Wellington proposed to march against Soult and Ney, who were advancing with the intention of getting in his rear. His Lordship accordingly broke up from Talavera for that purpose, leaving General Cuesta to defend that position, and about 1500 British sick and wounded. General Cuesta, however, having received intelligence that Ney and Soult had collected such a force as would, in his opinion, make them an over-match for the British army. He unfortunately quitted Talavera, for the purpose of reinforcing Lord Wellington. This movement enabled Victor to advance, and take possession of Talavera, and of course, our

sick and wounded fell into his hands. The advance of Victor entirely disconcerted Lord Wellington's plan of operations, because if he continued his march, he would be placed between two armies, each superior to his own. He therefore effected his retreat to Deleitosa where he has taken a position, in which he considered himself as perfectly secure.

The French had collected their forces from every part of Spain, in the hope of overwhelming the British army. Their numbers were estimated as follows:—Victor and Jourdan, 38,000 men; Soult, who had advanced from Aragon to Madrid, 6,000 men; Ney, Mortier and Soult, 80,000 men, making together 74,000.

The British army, with its reinforcements, amounts to about 34,000 men; Cuesta's to 33,000 men; Beresford's to 12,000; Venegas' to 25,000; and Sir R. Wilson's to 3,000, making together 97,000.

The expenses of the expeditions to the Scheldt and Spain, it is supposed will not fall short of 11 millions; and that it will be necessary to call Parliament together in the month of November.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE OF AUGUST 25.

### BATTLE OF TALAVERA

The more the intelligence from Spain, which we communicated yesterday, is considered, the more gloomy it appears. Sir Arthur Wellesley admitted in his dispatches, that after the battle of Talavera, Victor retreated in very regular order, and that some days elapsed before he withdrew his rear guard. To this evidence, shewing that his defeat was not decisive, we may now add the rapidity with which he returned to Talavera, the moment he found the British army had commenced its retreat. The sudden and rapid advance of Soult to Placentia, shews how erroneous all our ideas have been with respect to his situation. His army was represented as a mere handful of fugitives, totally incapable of any military operations, and yet we find that he has been able to join Ney, with whom he was slated to have quarrelled, and Mortier, who is now noticed for the first time, and by a masterly movement of almost unexampled rapidity, to reach Placentia at a moment when Sir Arthur Wellesley supposed him wandering in the north of Spain, for it is evident, that he did not think him capable of making such a movement. It thus appears that the movements of Victor and Soult were the result of a deep and well concerted plan, to envelope & overwhelm the British army; a plan for the execution of which, they possessed every possible facility; as Soult, who was represented in such a deplorable state, is said to have accelerated his march by the extraordinary means of a number of light flat bottomed boats, which he conveyed in wagons, for the purpose of crossing rivers without waiting to seek for fords, or to make rafts while Sir Arthur was obliged to leave all his wounded behind him in Talavera, from the want of the ordinary means of conveyance. All impediments to the junction of Victor & Soult being thus removed by the retreat of the combined English and Spanish army across the Tagus, at Almaraz and Ponte de Archebis, to the south side of the river, the plan of the campaign is completely deranged, it not indeed entirely defeated. Intelligence of the armistice in Germany, it is said, had reached the British headquarters before Sir Arthur had commenced his retreat, but the advance of Soult was sufficient cause for the movement. The joint force of Soult and Ney being probably not short of 60,000 men, a retreat across the Tagus was indeed the only means of safety left open to him.

According to the foreign papers which we gave yesterday, the English head quarters were on the 7th at Deleitosa, considerably to the south of the Tagus, and about 40 miles from Talavera. Private accounts add that he was continuing his retreat in the direction of Merida and Seville, and that part of his army had already reached Truxillo. We hope that these accounts may prove correct, as he will be in the best forces of supply, and sure of effecting his retreat to the coast. Stores of every kind, it is added, had been sent off to him from Seville, Cadiz, and various other towns, together with horses, mules and other means of conveyance, of which he was so much in want. Our readers will do us the justice to admit that we never amated them with all the benefits that ministers expected to derive from a march to Madrid. We can therefore with the more satisfaction congratulate Sir Arthur Wellesley upon his fortunate escape.—Had he been unfortunately provided with the means of transport to flow up the battle of Talavera, and pursue Victor, Soult would not have been at Placentia but at Talavera, and the combined army would have been caught in that trap, from which it has escaped by a rapid retreat and movement across the Tagus. The force that occupied Romana, Beresford, & Sir R. Wilson, being withdrawn from the Tagus, they will probably advance to threaten its rear. As the corps of Venegas, is on its march to Madrid, if it really has reached Aranjuez, it must be sacrificed if it advances, and it is scarcely possible that it should be able to effect its escape, and regain the mountains of Sierra Morena.

### FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

Talavera, July 29.  
The British army which was in Portugal under gen. Wellesley, after having joined the insurgents under Cuesta, had marched against the first corps, hoping, with triple numbers to beat it, and effect its junction with the troops under Venegas.

Already had the British flattered themselves with getting to Madrid; but the events that have passed during the three days that have elapsed, have a good deal deranged the plan of the campaign. His majesty, after the affair of the 28th, continued to pursue the enemy, who arrived on the fine position of Talavera, and entrenched themselves.—His dispositions announced an intention of maintaining himself to the last extremity—yet, after having been vigorously attacked by the French army, having lost a part of his infantry and a whole regiment of cavalry, he abandoned his position. In these circumstances the French have proved as they

have often done, that whatever be the position, and number of their enemies, they can overcome all obstacles. The British and Insurgents sustained great loss—ours is not considerable.

Gen. Latour Manburg's division entered Talavera this morning.

We have received news from Marshal Soult; he marched on the 25th in the direction of Placentia.

Paris, August 6.  
We have letters from Santa Olalla of the 29th ult. at ten P. M. which mention the new victory gained over the united British, Portuguese, and Insurgents. The loss of the British is enormous. We took 800 prisoners, and a whole regiment of cavalry. This regiment was taken by one of ours, which opened its ranks to receive its charge and then cut off their retreat. The rest of the British column, which constituted the whole force of the enemy, is in full retreat.

Fanks of the Elbe, August 18.  
We have no news from Austria that gives any certainty of war or peace, and the general opinion is, that the affairs of Turkey will also be decided in the Austrian Congress of peace, if it should really take place.

The archduke Charles does not share in the sentiments of his brother the emperor Francis, who is said to be preparing to conclude peace at any sacrifice. The Archduke has on this account, resigned the chief command of the army, and not from indisposition. A Russian plenipotentiary was hourly expected at Schoenbrunn, from St. Petersburg.

Altona, August 18.  
General Bellegarde has taken the command of the Austrian army; general Hiller, and other generals will act under him. The archduke Ferdinand is arrived in Bohemia, with his corps.

The king of Bavaria has granted an indemnity to the insurgents of the Tyrol, on condition that they lay down their arms within the space of eight days, the chiefs only of the insurrection are excepted.

Globe Office, three o'clock.

Captain Stanhope, aid-de-camp to Sir A. Wellesley, is just arrived with dispatches from him, at Lord Castlereagh's office.—The dispatches are down to the 21st. The contents have not yet transpired.

### SECOND EDITION.

Four o'clock.  
The dispatches received from Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington, are not dated the 21st, but the 30th inst. seven days after the date of the former dispatches. His head quarters were still at Deleitosa. It was his intention that Cuesta should have remained at Talavera to keep Victor in check, but as we stated in a former, the Spanish generals followed the British army leaving the sick and wounded behind.

Victor and Soult had thus been enabled to join, and Lord Wellington was unable to attack them.

The French it was thought meditated an attack upon Deleitosa, but the position was considered perfectly safe.

It is currently reported this evening, that the ulterior objects of the Expedition to the Scheldt are abandoned, and that the greater part of the troops will immediately return.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2

French and Dutch papers to a late date have been received, but they leave the question of peace and war on the continent as uncertain as ever. Various reports from different places, are contained in these papers, but they are none of them of official authority, and their tendency is extraordinary. On the whole we are inclined to think that a treaty of peace has been, or is about to be signed. The balance of opinions and authorities seem to be clearly on that side.

Contrary to public expectation, not a syllable has lately appeared in the London Gazette respecting the expedition to the Scheldt, we are therefore entirely at the mercy of private letter writers who have taken their station at Walcheren, to report the progress of the operation and speculate upon their untimely success. One of these in an elaborate statement assures us that great uncertainty prevails respecting the practicability of executing any further operations against the enemy's fortresses. It would even seem that the enemy are resolved to attempt the re-capture of Walcheren; and that Bernadotte has, with a view to that object, taken the command of Cádiz, whither strong reinforcements of troops are continually sent. It is added that the B-longue flotilla is to be used for the purpose of carrying over the force destined for the attempt. We are rather disposed to consider these preparations of the enemy as designed altogether for the defensive purposes. But at all events, the necessary precautions are taken, by having a strong force in the island, and by stationing guard ships, &c. to frustrate any attempt the enemy may make.

The letters which have been received are written by persons who affect to have a more perfect knowledge of the movements of the enemy than their inflated situation warrants. We are still inclined to think that further, and we trust effective operations up the Scheldt will be attempted.

It is stated in the German papers, that the resignation of the archduke Charles was in consequence of indisposition, and that the transfer of the command to prince John of Lichtenstein is only an interim.

An expedition against Guadaloupe is said to be in contemplation.

In the districts of Austria, where the late battles took place, 27 large villages remain deserted, seventeen of them are wholly ravaged, and the rest partially so. Many of the inhabitants remain in the woods and forests.

Between twenty & thirty thousand wounded Austrians who remained in a field of rye, after the battle of the 6th ult. were burnt to death, in consequence of the rye accidentally taking fire.

Some transports with wounded officers and men in our army, and several with French

prisoners, are arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal; after a very short passage.

The garrison of Flohing arrived in the Downs, in several men of war on Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Last week William Constable and Richard Cockcroft two manufacturers, were apprehended at Hull, for preparing to leave this kingdom for America.

The dominions of Hanover, to the amount of two millions of livres yearly, have been distributed by Bonaparte among his Generals and Ministers.

Orders have been received at Woolwich to prepare artillery for another expedition.

Letters have been received from Peterburgh to the 31st ult. and from Riga to the 11th inst.—By these we learn that the report of a general embargo in the harbours of Russia, and the Baltic, is erroneous. It is true, that an embargo has been imposed, but instead of being general, it is confined to native ships only, and its sole object is to prevent their falling into the hands of the powerful British force cruising in that sea.

With a licence from this country it is understood that any Russian ships would be permitted to take their departure. All the difficulties respecting the American vessels in the port of Riga, have been removed by the good understanding which subsists between the consignees and the official agents of the Russian government.

The following decree has been received by a commercial house in New-York from the American Consul at St. Petersburg, with a request that it may be published for the information of merchants generally accompanied by the assurance that its provisions will be rigidly enforced; at the same time the government will give every indulgence and facility to the neutral vessel conforming thereto.

St. Petersburg, June 14.

It is universally known how firmly Russia has endeavored for ages to protect the trade of neutrals during the wars carried on by the European powers; it is notorious, with what courage that empire has sheltered the interests of trading nations from the fury of the war. True to these unalterable principles, we entertained a hope that, during the present rupture with England, the trade with allied nations would also offer no motive to them of a different direction. But the experience of the last year has convinced us that the enemy has found means to mislead neutral bottoms for the benefit of his trade, and we feel accordingly obliged to adopt the following measures, in order to prevent it in future.

1. Every captain who enters any of our ports, is bound to prove his ship or vessel to be neutral property by the passport, the bill of sale, and the log-book and the cargo to be so by the charter-party, the bill of lading, his own declaration and a certificate of the origin of goods, in cases where the captain or agent, and the ship has set sail from America or the W. Indies, or is bound for those ports. Should any of these documents be wanting, the captain shall immediately leave the port, and not be permitted to discharge his cargo.

2. Ships in port laden with goods which can be proved to be the production of an enemy's country, shall be detained the goods declared confiscated, and sold publicly in behalf of the crown. If the goods amount to more than one half of the cargo, not only the lading, but the ship shall be declared confiscated.

3. A passport given by a neutral, friendly or allied power, will not be sufficient for the justification of the captain, if any circumstances appear which do not agree with the passport, or if the name of the ship mentioned in the passport does not agree with that found in the other papers of the ship, unless it clearly appears that the papers have been duly signed by persons having the proper authority, in which case the difference to the name shall not make against the captain.

4. The passport given to the captain shall not be acknowledged legal, if the ship supplied with it shall not have been, at the time specified, in the port, in the name of which the passport is given.

5. When any ship, supercargo, captain, and more than one third of the crew, shall be subjects of an hostile power, or when on board any ship there shall be no muster-roll, signed by the officers of the neutral place from whence the ship sailed, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the town, but the crews shall be set at liberty.

6. If the passport produced by the captain shall be false, or forged, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the crown, and the captain delivered over to justice to be proceeded against as a forger. The crew shall be set at liberty.

7. When in any ship double documents of different import are found, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown. If the captain shall endeavor to defend himself, but bring no sufficient proofs the ship shall be detained, and time, if requested, be granted to the captain to procure them from the place of his departure. If at the expiration of the time granted, he produces no proofs, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated.

8. Every ship not built by a friendly power shall not be considered as neutral, unless it can be legally proved by its papers that it was bought or transferred before the declaration of War; if this does not appear, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown.

9. If the master or captain of a ship shall be a native of a hostile nation, and have passports from a neutral or friendly power, these shall not avail him, unless they prove that he became the subject of, and resided with a neutral power before the declaration of War. On the failure of this proof the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."  
LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 31, 1809.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.

To record the untimely end of a brave and prudent officer, a learned scholar and a scientific gentleman, this column of the *Clarion* is ushered to the world in black. On the night of the 10th instant MERRITT LEWIS, Esq. governor-general of Upper Louisiana, on his way to Washington City, came to the house of Mr. Grindler near the Indian line in this state—called for his supper and some spirits, of which he partook, and gave some to his servants. Mr. Grindler not being at home, Mrs. Grindler retired to the kitchen with her children, and the servants (after the governor went to bed, which he did in good order) went to a stable about three hundred yards distant to sleep—no one in the house with the governor—and some time before midnight Mrs. Grindler was alarmed by the firing of two pistols in the house, she called to the servants without effect—and at the appearance of day light the servants came to the house when the governor said he had now done for himself; they asked what, and he said he had shot himself and would die, and he requested them to bring him water, he then lay on the floor, where he expired about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th; he had shot a ball that grazed the top of his head and another through his intestines, and cut his neck arm and hand with a razor. When in his best senses, he spoke about a trunk of papers that he said would be of great value to our government. He had been under the influence of a deranging malady for about six weeks; the cause of which is unknown, unless it was from a protest to a draft which he drew on the secretary at war, which he considered tantamount to a disgrace by government.

In the death of Governor Lewis the public behold the wreck of one of the noblest of men—he was a pupil of the immortal Jefferson—by him he was reared—by him he was instructed in the tour of the sciences—by him he was introduced to public life, when his enterprising soul, great botanical knowledge, acute penetration, and personal courage soon pointed him out as the most proper person to command a projected exploring party to the N. W. coast of the American continent—he accepted the arduous command on condition that he might take Mr. Clark with him—they started; the best wishes of the American people attended them. After an absence of two years, to us of anxious solicitude, we were cheered with the joyful return of our countrymen. A new world had been explored—additional knowledge in all the sciences obtained, at a trifling expense of blood and treasure. The voice of fame echoed the glad tidings through the civilized world—the name of Lewis was the theme of universal praise.—The national legislature voted a complimentary donation to the brave little band.

Scarcely had the governor time to pay his respects to a widowed mother, before he was again called into public service. The U. Louisiana had been torn to pieces by party feuds, no person could be more proper to calm them—he appeared and all was quiet.

The limits assigned this notice do not admit of a particular detail of his executive acts—suffice it to say that the parties created by local circumstances and Wilkinson were soon united—the Indians were treated with and large purchases of valuable land made of them.—The laws were amended, and judicious ones adopted—to the securing the citizens of the territory from a renewal of the scenes of 1806.

During the few leisure moments he had from his official duties, he was employed in writing the particulars of his celebrated tour up the Missouri—to complete which appears to have been the wish nearest his heart—and it gives us much pleasure, if we can feel pleasure in the present melancholy instance, to state that we have it from a source which can be depended upon, that he had accomplished the work in three very large volumes, with an immense number of paintings—and all was ready for the press. We hope these volumes may be the means of transmitting to posterity the worth of a man whose last act cast a gloom over the fair pages of his early life.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave  
Await alike th' inevitable hour—  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

**DIED**—Suddenly on Sunday the 30th of September, GEORGE W. NICHOLAS, son of the late Col. George Nicholas of this place, Midshipman on board the U. S. frigate *Essex*, off New-York. This youth had scarce attained his fifteenth year when blighted by the iron hand of death—Nature had been liberal to him of her most choice gifts—He possessed a pleasing simplicity of manners—a heart open as day to melting pathos—a mind susceptible of the highest improvement, and a tone and energy of character, which must have led to the first eminence. No youth could have commenced his career under more auspicious circumstances—endowed with rare qualifications—connected with men enjoying the highest trusts within the gift of the people, the most flattering prospects opened to his view. How melancholy then the reflection that these well founded hopes were, in the short period of twelve hours, blasted by this untimely stroke. His short and fleeting moments were spent in innocence and ease, and he resigned himself to the arms of his Maker without a struggle or a groan. His friends

and relations have one melancholy, though not unpleasant source of satisfaction, in the reflection that he lived esteemed, and died lamented. His remains were interred the following day, with military honors, in Trinity Church, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of his brother officers, and citizens.

His excellency Don Louis de Onis, minister from Spain, has proceeded on from Philadelphia, to the City of Washington, to present his credentials to the president.

## NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The democrats have carried their election throughout the state of New-Jersey by a majority of two more in the legislature than they had last year.

SALEM, Oct. 11.

On Monday last, the hon. Mr. Pope, of the Senate of the United States from Kentucky, visited Marblehead. He was received in the full strength of their ancient hospitality, and accompanied through the town to the Fort. As no notice was given of his visit, he had an opportunity to be impressed with the true character of this patriotic town. From Capt. RANNEY, at the Fort, he received the most respectable attention, and he had the pleasure to find a Fort, in the most commanding situation, in the best arrangements, and under the best discipline. It is to be hoped that a fortification so well begun, will have the generous assistance of our government to render it complete. The citizens multiplied their invitations on this occasion, and afforded the rich pleasure of seeing the confidence of the town in the government of the United States expressed in every possible manner, to one whom they considered as a worthy member of it. Mr. POPE, upon leaving the town, in very affectionate language left on their minds the sure memory of their worthy guest.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

## INSURRECTION.

Hallowell, (Maine) Oct. 4.

"We are all in a most unhappy situation in this part of the country, for we are in a state of actual rebellion. You have heard no doubt of the murder committed some weeks back near this town by some squatters, and that eight men who did the act are in goal. For some time we were told they would be rescued; but the report was treated with contempt, until Friday night, Sept. 29th, between the hours 12 and 1 o'clock, when we were roused by the cries of murder and fire! Before I could get out of bed, a military notification was read to me to appear armed and equipped in three minutes at the gun-house. When I got into the street, every thing was in confusion. I found that the artillery had gone to Augusta; and part of our company, mounted on horse-back had also proceeded. We remained on our arms until day-light. Saturday, a strong guard turned out, and we were pretty quiet. On Sunday night the alarm commenced at 10 o'clock, and positive information was received of a considerable body of the enemy, within a few miles of Augusta; so we remained during the night. Monday I was drafted, and marched at 7 in the evening. Stood on guard six hours, on one of the roads about a mile from the settlement. Tuesday night we hoped that the force was so great we should have some rest, but it was the worst of all. About midnight the Augusta bell began to ring; (the signal for their being actually attacked) we could distinctly hear the guns. The small part of our company that had been left behind were immediately ordered to march—the alarm guns were fired to bring up the troops from Gardner. On our arrival, we found the guards had been driven in, except four; who were captured within a few rods of the Augusta bridge. They resisted until overpowered by a party of 50 or 60. In the fray some were wounded; unfortunately, the main body at the goal were not strong enough to reinforce the party attacked; they were left to struggle for themselves. Major Weeks, who had rendered himself very conspicuous for his exertions in arousing the well affected part of the county to support the government and the laws, mounted his horse and rode to the bridge. He was seized, and dragged into the woods, and threatened to be hanged; but fortunately made his escape. A regular force of about 400 troops is kept in Augusta, and I am obliged to hire a man to be there, and at the same time to patrol the streets here, and prevent them from going to Augusta in case of alarm. It is supposed that the insurgents are from 1000 to 1500 strong, and the disaffection is rapidly spreading. General Sewall has sent on to the Government for orders."

**AUGUSTA, [Maine] Oct. 6**—The inhabitants of this town for about a week past, have been kept in a continual state of requisition and alarm by bodies of armed men, skulking in the neighboring woods, disguised as Indians, and threatening to liberate the prisoners confined in our goal. Guards have been furnished for several nights past, by the voluntary service of the citizens and militia of this town and Hallowell. And yesterday, we understand, a regular application was made to the major general of the division, by the Sheriff and Civil Magistrates, for a detachment of 300 men, to guard the prisoners; they are already in motion, to rendezvous in this town, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known.

The Resolutions adopted by the Citizens of Charleston, on the 4th of September, 1809, were immediately forwarded to the president of the United States, by the Chairman, David Ramsay, in a letter, of which the following is a copy.

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 5, 1809.

SIR, With great pleasure I obey the order of my fellow citizens of Charleston, in forwarding to you the enclosed copy of the Resolutions this day adopted by them. These Resolutions were prepared by a large committee, indiscriminately appointed; and afterwards unanimously adopted by a very numerous assemblage of citizens, of different political principles. The disavowal of the late negotiation by the British Ministry, though it calls for no gratitude, is likely to result in good. It has materially forwarded an extensive association for the promotion Domestic Manufactures on a national scale; it has induced a belief that the failure of past negotiations was not chargeable on the Administration of our government; and it has essentially contributed to the union of

our citizens. The names of parties, which heretofore have prevailed, are in a fair way of being exchanged for the honorable appellation of Americans.

With the most exalted sentiments of respect and esteem, I am your most obedient servant,

DAVID RAMSAY.

An answer from the President has been received, of which the following is a copy:

SIR—I have received the Resolutions of the Meeting of the Citizens of Charleston, on the 6th instant, covered by your favour of the same day.

These Resolutions comprise too many circumstances, enhancing the value of the patriotism they breathe, not to afford particular satisfaction.

However a difference of views may be indulged in subordinate questions of policy, a union of all, on such as evidently affect the sovereignty, the honour, or the essential interests of the nation, is a duty to which every denomination of citizens will rally, whose love of country elevates them above a spirit of party. Of this genuine patriotism, the meeting at which you presided, has given a conspicuous example.

The occasion which led to this proceeding of your fellow-citizens, is as much regretted as it was little to be anticipated. It could the less have been anticipated, as, besides the respect due to an arrangement solemnly entered into by a Plenipotentiary Minister, and not only strictly but irrevocably carried into execution by the other party, the arrangement itself was of a nature to claim a ready sanction, even if, contrary to every ground of confidence, it had not been within the scope of previous instructions.

Whether the sequel may better correspond with the wishes and hopes of the U. States, founded on that attachment to peace which they have proclaimed, and on that exemplary justice which they have practiced, remains to be seen. In no event can the citizens of Charleston lose the merit of having evinced a unanimity and zeal, not less calculated to avert, than to meet, aggressions prompted by a misconception of the American character.

For the confidence which the meeting have been pleased to express in my faithful pursuit of the public good I feel all the obligations which it demands. In tendering this acknowledgement of them, I beg at the same time, that you will accept for yourself, assurances of my particular esteem.

JAMES MADISON.

September 20, 1809.

Dr. DAVID RAMSAY, Chairman, &c. &c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.

A contractor of his Britannic majesty, for Port Royal, Jamaica, has been informed, been for some time assiduous in his exertions here to obtain a supply of *Pitch Pine* and *Ranging Timber*, for the use of the Navy Yard at said place, notwithstanding the existence of the non-intercourse law, which made their exportation impossible, without violating the law of our country; but as much as we detest the subject of the present paragraph, we feel a pleasure in recording the patriotism of our fellow citizens in withholding the sought for articles; as we are assured none could be found that would do justice to the honor to the injury of their country, however tempting may have been the offer. As it is possible he may again attempt to dispose on the credulous, (should he not have taken his departure hence) we think this much necessary, that they may be on their guard, and to apprise our fellow citizens of other States, should he have the impudence to persevere in his unlawful speculations.

City Gazette.

From the Connecticut Courant.

The war in Europe has lasted, with short intermissions, now about seventeen years; and more blood has been spilt in this period, than had been shed for several centuries past in the same place and time. We in this country have been all but spectators of the atrocities of the French revolution, of the massacres at Paris, at Versailles, and St. Domingo; and of the immense slaughters, from time to time, on the fields of battle; for although we have read the accounts of them over and over again, in our newspapers and other publications. We burn with desire to know the news from abroad, as well as at home: and when we hear of a great battle being fought, can hardly rest, till we know the particulars. If the battle happened to terminate to our liking, we rejoice and exult, notwithstanding the vast numbers slain and wounded; nay how much greater is the numbers slain provided that they belong to the adverse party, by so much greater is the joy at the victory.

It has not been uncommon to hear between neighbors a dialogue of the following nature: "Glorious news; have you heard it?"—"What news?"—"Why the army of—has been beaten with the loss of twenty-five thousand men left dead on the field of battle."—"Twenty five thousand men killed! that's good: but how many lost the conquerors?"—"Only five thousand."—"Would that this news may prove true."

Here let us pause, and view this affair with the eye of a moralist, or rather with a feeling of a christian. Thirty thousand fellow beings slain in one battle! when the sun rose upon them in the morning, they were well in health, and brisk in spirits; before the sun had set, their mangled ghastly corpses were heaped together over the ground. Thirty thousand immortal accountable beings all called together in an instant before the dead tribunal! How sudden the summons! how solemn the trial! how few of them prepared to meet it! The most of those poor fellows were dragged into the service as an ox is drawn into the slaughter house; so that we cannot reasonably blame them; although the cause for which they fought were never so wrong.

Let us extend our view to the scenes of domestic grief, occasioned by this battle. It is reasonable to suppose that those men, on an average, left as many as four near relations each, to mourn their deaths. We have sometimes witnessed the overwhelming grief of a single family at the loss of one of its members, that have died abroad of sickness, or been swallowed up in the ocean, and have felt a degree of sympathy on such occasions. But here behold a hundred and twenty thousand mourners, lamenting at one and the same time, the fall of husbands, fathers, brothers and friends.

We will now come back to the field of battle. Over and above the consideration of the slain, we must bring into the account the wounded also, which in number usually exceed the former. See the bloody field! There lie thousands of dead; and there also lie thousands and thousands of mangled wretches, suffering the most excruciating pains, pouring out their groans, and calling upon God and man for mercy.

I well know that in the awful convulsions which now shake the world, our feelings cannot be neutral with respect to the issue of the contest between the warring nations. We are constrained to rejoice, and may innocently rejoice, when that side prevails which justly appears to be in the right. But the question is, whether, even though, victory declare for that party, which we believe to be supporting the better cause, we are not bound, nevertheless by the laws of humanity, not to say Christianity, to commiserate deeply the wretched mass of sufferers; also, whether there is not need of special care, lest in contemplating the battle of warriors and gorges rolled in blood so frequently as we do, and so unfeelingly as is often done, we lose the sympathies of our nature, and particularly that horror at individual bloodshed and murder which seems to be natural to the human mind.

When the people of France, rendered miserable by the oppression of the King, Nobility and Clergy, resolved to break the yoke that bore them down, several European princes combined together to rivet anew their oppressive chains. The object originally contemplated by the French people, was not the decapitation of their monarch, but the reduction of his enormous and overgrown power. This the king at first assented to: but several French emigrants having encouraged the Emperor of Germany in his preparation for the invasion of France, and the King being detected in an attempt to fly from his country, the people naturally concluded that his intention was to put himself at the head of the French emigrants and Austrian army, and to attempt the forcible subjection of his country. They accordingly seized and beheaded him. This procedure drew from the emperor of Germany, a circular to the different kings of Europe, inviting their co-operation in a plan which he had formed for the enslavement of the people of France, and the partitioning of their country of this coalition G. Britain became a member. The treaty of Pilnitz, signed by Leopold, Prince Nassau, Count Florida Blanca, and Bichoffswerder was drawn up. The Duke of Brunswick invaded France, and began he work of desolation: the black flag was suspended from an eminence in Paris, as a signal that the nation was in danger, and the people rose en masse to resist the numerous assailants who threatened to overwhelm them. They fought, conquered, and drove back their invaders. Since that period, the career of the French has been uninterrupted. They have invaded those nations who formerly threatened their existence, and conquered those who strove to conquer them. At a former period of the English history, the British invaded the French empire, and for a great length of time did the monarch of England style himself "King of G. Britain, France and Ireland." But the political current has changed its course. France has triumphed over all her enemies, and now threatens the invasion of England.

The justice or injustice of one nation's overrunning another, is a separate subject of enquiry. France was formerly overrun by the Germans, and in later times, Poland has been partitioned by the Russians, Austrians and Prussians. It would not be wonderful if France should attempt upon England, what England had formerly attempted upon her. But does it follow that if this should be the case, we are to permit the English to plunder our commerce and seize upon our property? If they capture American vessels, will the owners of those vessels agree to the principles that they have a right to appropriate them to their own use? If the situation of the two countries were reversed, and France should be threatened by her opponent, the idea that she had a right to make use of our property to pay her armies, and our seamen to fight her battles, would have been deservedly deprecated, and the man who advanced it would have been denounced as a traitor. (Bost. Chron.)

CLARKE CIRCUIT, &c.

September Term, 1809.

John Shapshire, complainant against Joshua Baker, &c. defendants. The defendant Joshua Baker not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A Copy.) Telfe.

JAMES ANDERSON, D.C.C.C.C.

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(To be continued.)

Clarke County: Taken up by Joseph Bull, on the Waters of Two Mile creek, one Bay Mare, fourteen hands one inch high, seven or eight years old, shod before, both hind feet white, like in her forehead, some white spots on her rump (on the left side,) appraised to fifty dollars.

D. HAMPTON, J. P.

Sept. 2d, 1809.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

### ODE TO POVERTY.

THOU squalid, sharp-nosed, lank-jawed, hawk-eyed creature!  
What business hast thou squinting in my face?  
So to detect thy look, thy every feature,  
That I'll er think of thee, without grimace.

Then why or wherefore dost thou come bewitching  
Each thing I love? to water turn my grog,  
And stealing (so insidious!) to my kitchen,  
Annihilate each article of prog?

The dollars, that once jingled in my pocket,  
Now by thy curs'd art so scarce are grown,  
That if thou hadst a wooden heart, 'twould shock it;  
Nay, though thy heart were made of stone.

But not alone of this am I complaining;  
Nature herself's so altered by thy power,  
That fields and meadows, each gay tint disdaining,  
No more to me display the gaudy flower.

Thou'lt late with rural charms each thought delighting,  
The maids and milk pails, now no more can please;  
The billing turtle-doves to me seem fighting,  
And gentle zephyrs turn'd the boreal breeze.

The din around is louder than the city's,  
The pigs and geese are worse than carts and drays;  
The birds that chaunt on every spray their ditties  
Are to my ears a flock of screaming Jays.

Where Schuylkill winds along in soft meanders  
I see no pebbly beach, no crystal wave;  
His swans to me look very much like ganders,  
And nought but mud his sordid waters lave.

And worse than all the rest, my friends don't know me;  
But hold their heads so high with haughty stare,  
That there's not one of them whom thou canst show me,  
To whose indenture I'd like to swear.

E'en Chloe, who erewhile so condescending,  
Would sit upon my knee with smiles so meek,  
Now frowning, says, "in truth you need much mending,"  
And scarce would suffer me to touch her cheek.

Old Noll who always was the true quintessence  
Of honest fellows—sprightly, gay, and clever,  
When I approach the bar-room, shuns my presence,  
As if he thought I had the yellow fever.

His nose was comely once, and finely florid;  
His cheeks possess'd of health the rosy hue,  
With pimples cover'd now, his nose is horrid,  
And, to my eyes at least, his cheeks are blue.

Tim Staytape too, who rigg'd me out to cozen  
The hearts of ladies fair, with witching looks,  
By whose attraction, Delia by the dozen,  
Flew to my arms, like school-boys to their books.

E'en Tim himself is chang'd no more he capers!  
For me to cut the cloth, or wield the sheers;  
No more that certain cure for spleen or vapors,  
The splendid coat or vest his bosom cheers.

I cannot say how ugly I think Tim is;  
I hate him as I do the doctor's pill!  
His aspect that was once so smiling, grim is!  
His face grows even longer than his bill!

But as I'm sick of thee, and don't love railing,  
And would not call thee an indecent name,  
(I never was accused of that failing)  
I will not say a word more in thy blame.

Yet, would it not vex even Job's meek nature?  
And I, thou know'st, possess not half his grace;  
Then what, thou sharp-nosed, lank-jaw'd, hawk-eyed creature!  
What business hast thou squinting in my face?

### CRITICISM--FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

"To mark how wide extends the mighty waste  
Of the fair realms of science, learning, taste,  
To drive and scatter all the brood of lies,  
And chase the varying falsehood as it flies,  
The long arrears of ridicule to pay,  
And drag reluctant dulness back to day."

Travels in America, performed in 1806,  
for the purpose of exploring the rivers  
Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and  
Mississippi, and ascertaining the pro-  
duce and condition of their banks and  
vicinity, in a series of letters. By  
Thomas Ashe, Esq. London, printed—  
Newburyport, reprinted for William  
Sawyer & Co. 1808.

Ever since the memorable period, when  
our "beloved country broke the thralldom  
of a cruel step mother," and assumed a  
station among the nations of the Earth, as  
"Free, Sovereign & Independent States,"  
she has been an object of eager curiosity  
and unceasing attention to the people of  
Europe. Each subsequent year has thrown  
upon our shores, at least one foreigner,  
who after transiently surveying the mere  
superficies of some section of the country,  
and seizing with hurried observation, a  
few of its more prominent features, has,  
with this slight intelligence returned  
home, and gullied an inquisitive public  
with an account of his travels.

These publications, from whatever part  
of Europe they may have issued, as is  
more especially evinced by the flippant  
impertinence of Weld, the malicious  
falsehoods of Volney, and the equally gross  
misrepresentations of Bulow, have uni-  
formly calumniated, reviled, and dispa-  
raged the country.

The work now before us is of this dis-  
cription, and even transcends all which  
has preceded it in the virulence of its  
abuse, and in its disregard of truth and  
decency.

It seems that previous to our traveller's  
undertaking the "exploratory journey,"  
which is the subject of his narrative, he  
had visited the whole of the Atlantic states.  
But deeming this portion of the Union al-  
together unworthy of his correspondent's  
regard; he dismisses it, at once from his  
view, with the following very brief and  
condemning summary; which really com-  
prises all he has condescended to bestow  
upon it.

"The States to the North East are indebted  
to nature, for but few gifts. They are better adapt-  
ed for the business of grazing, than of corn. The

climate is equally subject to the two extremes of  
burning heat, and excessive cold; and bigotry,  
pride, and a malignant hatred to the mother country,  
characterize the inhabitants. The middle states  
are less contemptible. They produce grain for ex-  
portation; but which requires much labour, and is  
liable to blast on the sea-shore. The national fea-  
tures here are not strong, and those of differ-  
ent emigrants have not yet composed a face of local  
formity. We still see the liberal Englishman,  
the ostentatious Scotch, the warmhearted Irish the  
penurious Dutch, the proud German, the solemn  
Spaniard, the gaudy Italian, and the profligate  
French. What kind of character is hereafter to  
arise from an amalgamation of such discordant  
materials, I am at a loss to conjecture.

"For the southern States nature has done much,  
but man little. Society is here in a shameful degene-  
racy; an additional proof of the pernicious tenden-  
cy of those detestable principles of political licen-  
tiousness which are not only adverse to the enjoy-  
ment of practical liberty, and to the existence of  
regular authority, but destructive also of comfort  
and security, in every class of society; doctrines  
here found by experience to make men turbulent citi-  
zens, abandoned Christians, inconstant husbands,  
unnatural fathers, and treacherous friends. I shun  
the humiliating delineation, and turn my thoughts  
to happier regions which afford contemplation  
without disgust, and where mankind scattered in  
small associations, are not totally depraved, or finally  
corrupt.

"Under such impressions, I shall write to you  
with pleasure and regularity, trusting in your be-  
lief that my propensity to the cultivation of litera-  
ture has not been encouraged in a country, where  
sordid speculation alone succeeds, where classic fame  
is held in derision, where grace and taste are un-  
known, and where the ornaments of style are con-  
demned, or forgotten."

Determined therefore, to quit the At-  
lantic States, in which Mr. Ashe declares  
he could discover nothing except to excite  
his aversion, or disgust he purchases a  
horse, at Philadelphia, which cost him only  
"forty dollars," & thus equipped, he pro-  
ceeds to the "wilderness of the West,"  
where he meets with adventures as nume-  
rous as those of the "Knight of the woeful  
countenance," and hardly less miraculous  
than those of the most renowned Baron  
Munchausen.

Lancaster, is the first place he notices  
on his route. The town is described as  
large, clean, and well built, but in spite of  
these attractions, I went off, says he, the  
next morning by sun rise. "Never was  
Dr. Johnson more solicitous to leave Scot-  
land, than I was to be out of the Atlantic  
States." Next, he visits Carlisle, "which  
has a college, and the reputation of a place  
of learning." This may be so, he observes,

"But I have the misfortune to dispute it. For,  
though, indeed, I saw an old brick building, called  
the University, in which the scholars had not left a  
whole pane of glass, I did not meet a man of decent  
figure in the town. I found a few who had  
learned enough to be pedantic and impudent in the  
society of the vulgar, but none who had arrived at  
that degree of science, which could delight and in-  
struct the intelligent."

Pursuing his journey, Mr. Ashe gets in  
the close of the evening to the tavern,  
"where he meant to repose." Finding,  
however, on entering the house, that the  
"fire and all the seats were occupied, and  
the land-lord drunk," he half resolves not  
to remain, but a little reflection convinces  
him that there was no alternative, as his  
horse was tired, the wolves were out, and  
the roads were impassable in the dark." But,  
from this piteous plight, he is soon  
relieved by the appearance of the servant  
maid, whose entrance, he more poetically  
describes "as a meteor flitting across the  
room."

By the magical influence of this "little  
arch sorceress," the situation which seem-  
ed to him the moment before so dreary  
& comfortless, is converted into a scene of  
enchantment. At the usual hour, they  
repair together to a chamber, "clean  
and warm," and he proceeds to question  
her on local subjects, &c.

Deserting in the morning the "fair El-  
enor," for this is the name of the interesting  
creature, not, however, without giving her  
a token of remembrance, we find Mr. Ashe  
the ensuing night on the summit of the  
Alleghany, "having wasted much of the  
day, in visionary speculations," plunged  
once more, into the saddest dilemma. If  
says he, I attempted to advance "a sudden  
and rapid death, was unavoidable from the  
frightful precipices, which bounded the  
road, and all around me were wolves, pan-  
thers, and tiger-cats ready to devour me."  
Such apprehensions occupied his mind,  
he confesses, "till an object of inexpressi-  
ble sublimity," gave a different direction  
to his thoughts.

"The heavenly vault which had awfully main-  
tained an unvaried gloom suddenly appeared to him  
all on fire; not exhibiting the stream or character  
of the Aurora Borealis, but an immensely vivid  
and clear, through which the stars detached from  
the firmament traversed in eccentric directions,  
followed by trains of light, of diversified magnitude  
and brightness. Many meteors rose in jectically  
out of the horizon; and having gradually attained  
an elevation of thirty degrees suddenly burst,  
and descended to the earth in a shower of brilliant  
sparks, or glittering gems. This splendid phenom-  
enon was succeeded by a multitude of shooting  
stars, and balls, and columns of fire, which after  
assuming a variety of forms, vertical, spiral and  
circular vanished in light flashes of lightning, and  
left the sky in its usual appearance and serenity.  
Nature stood checked during this exhibition! All  
was!"

"A death like silence, and a dread repose."  
But this profound tranquility is quickly  
disturbed by the din of the "demons of the  
woods." He says,

"Clouds of owls rose out of the valleys and  
fitted screaming about my head. The howlings of  
the wolves were reverberated from mountain to  
mountain, or carried through the windings of the  
valleys, and returned to the ear an unexpected won-  
der. Nor was the panther idle, though he is never  
heard till in the act of springing on his victim,  
when he utters a horrid cry. The intervals be-  
tween these roarings were filled with the noise  
of millions of other little beings. Every tree, shrub,  
plant, and vegetable, harbored some thousands of  
inhabitants endowed with the faculty of express-  
ing their passions, wants, and appetites, in differ-  
ent tones and varied modulations. The moon by  
this time had sunk into the horizon, which was  
the signal for multitudes of lighting flies to rise  
amidst the trees, and shed a new species of radi-  
ance round."

Escaping from this lair of wild beasts,

and galaxy of horrors, he reaches early  
the next day an inn with which he is de-  
lighted, because "it was neat, the landlady  
civil, and her husband sober," three very  
unusual circumstances, we must confess,  
in the interior of Pennsylvania!

After eating his breakfast, consisting  
of "wild pigeons and coffee made of  
peas," he continues his progress towards  
Pittsburg, where in a short time he ar-  
rives.

Of this place, he is not sparing of com-  
mendations. "The position of the town is  
the finest in the world, the houses well  
built, and the inhabitants are industrious,  
polite, hospitable, and intelligent." Now  
what has given to this village such superi-  
or advantages? Why, truly, there are  
three Irishmen residing in it, "who have  
lindered by their influence, the vicious  
propensities of the genuine American  
character from establishing here, the bor-  
rid dominion which they have assumed  
over the Atlantic States." But even with  
Pittsburg he is not altogether satisfied.  
Its "cholastic establishment," particu-  
larly receives his censure. He informs us,

"There is of a public nature, but one which is  
called an academy, and is supported by the volun-  
tary munificence of the citizens. It is under the  
direction of a number of Trustees, who employ  
themselves so much in altercation when they meet,  
that they have not yet had time to come to any  
mutual understanding on its concerns. There is,  
however, a master appointed, who instructs about  
twenty boys in a sort of transatlantic Greek and  
Latin, something in the nature of what the French  
call *patron*, but which serves the purpose of the  
pupils as well as if their teacher were a disciple  
of Demosthenes or Cicero."

By the perusal of this passage we had  
excited in our minds a mixed emotion of  
surprise and regret, that the good people  
of Pittsburg who have derived such ines-  
timable benefits from the "three Irish-  
men," above described, have not hitherto  
discerned the importance of placing one  
or all of them in the direction of their  
acknowledged meekness of the Hibernian  
dispositions, so often, and conspicuously  
displayed, especially in our own country,  
those jars and bickerings among the trust-  
ees which have proved so baneful to the  
vital interests of the "Academy" would  
probably be harmonized or suppressed,  
and by this arrangement they might also  
reform the "transatlantic" corruptions of  
classical purity, with which they are charg-  
ed, by substituting the sweet enunciation  
of the true brougue of Erin."

"We trust, it will be understood, that we are  
neither so silly, nor so liberal as to mean, by these ob-  
servations, to convey a general and indiscriminate  
censure on the Irish nation. On the contrary, no  
one has a more exalted respect than the writer  
of this article for a people, whom he deliberately  
considers as among the most brave, generous,  
honourable, and high-minded of Europe. He never  
can forget whom she has produced, and what she  
has achieved under circumstances too, the least  
auspicious to the development of genius, and the  
exertions of enterprise. The real, and indeed the  
obvious import of our remarks, is, to repeat the  
harsh and unkind reflections of a *spurious* Irish-  
man, and in doing which, we have had occasion  
playfully to allude to some of those peculiarities  
which are confessedly incident to the national char-  
acter."

(To be continued.)

**FALL FASHIONS.**  
LUCAS has received from Philadelphia,  
and is now opening, a few Cases of the most elegant  
FALL MILLINERY;

Consisting of—superb plain and figured cut velvet  
Bonnets, Dress Caps, Bandos, Turbans of all  
kinds, Spanish Cloaks, long Shawls, Fancy Dres-  
ses. Also Patterns of Great Coats, Pelissees,  
Spencers and Cardinals of the latest fashions, with  
a variety of other FANCY GOODS in her line.

Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

N. B. Mrs. Lucas will whitened Feathers and  
make up Laces.

### 2 NEW GOODS.

**JEREMIAH NEAVE**  
Has just received an additional assortment of  
DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of  
GROCERIES.

Fresh Teas, Brandy, Wines, Jamaica  
Spirits, Glass and Queens ware, Window  
Glass, Currier's Oil, &c. &c. which will be  
fold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton.  
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country  
Thread, &c. October 21.

2E Subscribers want to hire ten Ne-  
groes, from the age of thirteen to seven-  
teens, for the term of four years; also four  
young negro men for the same period. Good  
security will be given for the proper treat-  
ment of said negroes, as well as for the punctu-  
al payment of their hire, if required. Ap-  
plication may be made in the town of Lex-  
ington.

William Hart, or  
Henry Purvance.  
tf

Oct. 23, 1809.

### BARBACUE & DANCE.

Held on the 27th inst. is Post-  
poned.

Until the 6th Friday in November; at which  
time, I shall be prepared to accommodate a  
number of ladies and gentlemen. The  
company of my friends, on that day is re-  
spectfully solicited.

L. ESTIS,  
2 miles from Lexington.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees, on  
Monday the 16th day of Oct. 1809.

2E IT ORDAINED, That from and af-  
ter the 10th day of Nov. next, all Butchers  
occupying Stalls in the Lexington Market  
House, shall have a wooden cap to their  
blocks, and be kept locked except during market hours;  
the cap for the block large enough to cover them  
completely, and that during market hours  
they shall have clean cloths to cover their  
benches, and shall have a clean apron on, and  
that each tenant of a stall in the market-  
house shall be allowed five feet from the pil-  
lars on the inside of the market-house.

JOHN WYATT, CHM. PROTOM.  
A Copy Taken,  
(6c) ROBERT S. TODD, CLK.

## NEW BOOK STORE.

**JOSEPH PARKER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LAW AND MISCEL-  
LANEOUS BOOKSELLER.

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from Messrs.  
Wm. P. Ferrand & Co. and Messrs. Hopkins and  
Earle, of Philadelphia, a large and general assort-  
ment of Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books,  
comprising all the new works of each kind; all the  
important standard authors in science and general  
literature, together with a complete assortment of  
Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every  
description. Paper, quills, pencils and other  
stationary as above. The whole of which is intend-  
ed for the supply of Bookstores, circulating Li-  
braries and schools, through the western country,  
& will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with  
the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the lowest  
carriage price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements  
with the houses of Wm. P. Ferrand and Co. and  
Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive  
from them all their own and other new publica-  
tions, as well as all new imported books; and,  
through them, will be enabled promptly to sup-  
ply all orders for particular books.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
AT THE BOOK STORE OF  
**JOSEPH PARKER,**  
In Wood-Street, corner of Fourth-Street,  
PITTSBURGH,  
2 THE HISTORY OF  
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST;  
BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A.  
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

Volume first contains the three first centuries.  
The History of the Christian Religion is  
conducted on a new plan, of which the au-  
thor, in his introduction, gives us the follow-  
ing account:

"It is certain that, from our Saviour's  
time to the present, there have ever been per-  
sons whose dispositions and lives have been  
formed by the rules of the New Testament;  
men who have been real, not merely nominal  
Christians, who believed the doctrines of the  
gospel, loved them because of their divine  
excellency, and suffered gladly 'the loss of  
all things, that they might win Christ, and  
be found in him.'"

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate  
review of this work, after commenting on  
the author's piety, his firm reliance and  
and future hopes in the gospel, and the man-  
ifestations of his interest in the welfare of his  
fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole, we do not hesitate con-  
fidently and earnestly to recommend this  
history as a valuable addition to the lib-  
rary of every Christian; as a work in which  
instruction is happily blended with inter-  
esting narrative; which the young may  
be allured to read for the entertainment it  
affords, and which the advanced Christian will  
prize for the edification he may derive from  
it. The pious author has already entered  
into his rest, and is enjoying the fruit of his  
labours in a better world; but, tho' dead, he  
yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will con-  
tinue to speak to the improvement, comfort,  
and everlasting benefit of thousands."

### LECTURES

ON THE  
EVIDENCES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION;  
By SAMUEL S. SMITH, D. D.

SERMON ON BAPTISM;  
By SAMUEL S. SMITH, D. D.

HURD ON THE PROPHECIES.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD,  
From the Reign of Alexander to the Au-  
gustan Age.  
By JOHN GILLIES, L. L. D.  
In 3 volumes 8vo.

### LAW BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF  
Joseph Parker,

In Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street,  
Pittsburgh:

Admiralty Decisions	Gilbert's Equity
Annelly on Insurance	Harrison's Chancery
Ambley's Reports	Henning and Mun-
Attorney's Practice	ford's Reports, v. 1
Burrow's Reports	Henry Blackstone's
Butler's Eorea Jari-	Reports
dicia	Hale's Common Law
Blackston's Commen-	Hardres's Reports
taries	Jones on Bailment
Burlamaque's Natu-	Johnston's Cases, v. 1
ral Law, 2 vols.	Kyd on Awards
Booth on Real Ac-	Laws on Pleading
tions	Maxwell on Bills
Bonquet & Puller's	Marshall on Infur-
Reports, vol. 6	rance
Bradby on Distress	M'Nally's Evidences
Booth's Suit at Law	Newland on Con-
Burn's Practice	tracts
Chafe's Trials	Powell on Mortgages
Chitty on Bills	Powell on Devices
Cranch's Reports—	Pleader's Affiant
vol. 4	Roberts on Fraudu-
Cruif's Digest, 5 vol.	lent Conveyances
Coeman and Caine's	Roberts on Statute
Reports	Frauds
Comyn's Digest, 6 v.	Raymond's Reports
Douglas's Reports	Sugden on Vendors
Dyer's Reports	Stwyn's Nisi Prius
Doctor and Student	Storv's Pleadings
Dickins's Reports	Saunders Reports
Digest Modern Chan-	School and Lefroy's
cery Reports	Reports
Digest Earlier Chan-	System of Pleading
cery Reports	Salkild's Reports
Edl's Crown Law	Tidd's Practice
Edl's Reports, vol. 9	Wilson's Works
Espinasse's Nisi Prius	Wyatt's Chancery
Espinasse's Reports	Watson on Partner-
Graydon's Justice	ship
Graydon's Digest	Watlington's Re-
Gilbert on Rents	ports

October 9, 1809.

### REMOVAL.

WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's  
Shop to a house in the range of new brick build-  
ings fronting the south-east side of the court house,  
second door above the corner house lately occu-  
pied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand  
a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE,  
which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of  
Medicine can be supplied on terms more advan-  
tageous than they could at any of the shops in the  
Eastern states.

Surgeon's Instruments of all kinds, and a  
complete assortment of Patent Medicines.  
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC  
FOR THE YEAR 1810.

## BALTIMORE COLLEGE GRAND LOTTERY.

AUTHORISED by the General Assembly of the  
state of Maryland. The scheme of which is  
allowed to be the best ever offered to the citizens  
of the United States, containing besides a large  
number of good prizes,  
2 Prizes of 20,000 Dollars  
3 do. 10,000 Dollars  
3 do. 5,000 Dollars  
2 do. 2,500 Dollars  
10 do. 1,000 Dollars

And not near two Blanks to a Prize.—The pub-  
lic will please to observe that the two Twenty  
Thousand Dollar Prizes—Two of the Ten Thou-  
sand Dollars, and two of the Five Thousand Dol-  
lar Prizes are not stationary, and may possibly  
come out early in the drawing, and that there are  
only 22,000 Tickets in the lottery, it is therefore  
advisable for adventurers to make early purchas-  
es of Tickets.

The drawing positively commences on the 1st  
Monday in November next.

### Tickets & Shares.

Are now for sale at G. & R. WAITE'S Lottery  
Office in Baltimore, corner of Market and Charles  
Streets, at 11 Dollars each, but will advance as  
the drawing approaches.

Distant adventurers by enclosing Current Bank  
Notes may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to  
any amount, by sending their orders to  
WAITE'S Office in Baltimore, or New-York,  
with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest ad-  
vice sent them of their success. Prize Lists will  
be sent as usual to all their correspondents in the  
union. Tickets in the next New-York Lottery,  
which commences drawing in April next, are ea-  
sily for delivery.

At WAITE'S offices in New-York were sold all  
the capitals in the last Lottery, with only one ex-  
ception.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Winchester,  
and if not taken out in the next quarter, to  
be sent to the General Post Office.

Allen, Ishman, 2	A	Allen, John
Allen, Jeremiah	Adair, Benjamin, 4	
Barnard, John, 3	Bennick, William	
Bryant, Jonathan	Bragg, Newman	
Burrus, Thos. Jern.	Bybee, Neal	
Burlett, William	Blue, Richard	
Bowren, Maxami-	Box, James	
lion, 2	Brooks, Alijah	
Been, Charles	Brown, John	
Mrs. Phebe Barnard	Buflow, Robert	
Bouldin, Leonard	Bull, John, Junr.	
Cofer, Ezekiel	C	Calmes, Henry W.
Crooks, Robert B.	Coalson, Rolly	
Dawson, Christopher	Deen, Edward	
Dewett, Peter	E	Evans, James and
Embrece, Caleb	Mabray	
Ewin, Robert	F	Frame, William
Frazer, John, 2	G	Galafsky, John
Gift, Martha B.	Goodwin, John, 3	Gabin, William
Green, John	Goldman, Nelly	
Greenings, James	Groves, Sarah M.	
Holliday, Elijah	H	Humphries, Wm. 2
Holliday, Hezekiah	Halman, Tandy	
Harris, Elijah	Hicks, John	
Holliday, Benjamin 2	Halfyl, William	
Hilliard, John	Hiffe, William	
Harol, Hezekiah	I	Irvine, Joseph
Logan, Thomas	L	Lowness